

LABOR CLARIION

LEADING ARTICLES—April 23, 1909.

GARMENT WORKERS AND MISS DALEY'S VISIT.
THE FAMOUS APPEAL CASE.
A DIFFERENCE IN FIGURES.
A LITTLE TALK ABOUT RAISINS.
WOMEN AS INDUSTRIAL REFORMERS.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL
AND
CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

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LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

Vol. VIII.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, APRIL 23, 1909.

No. 10

THE FAMOUS APPEAL CASE.

BY JOHN B. LENNON.

In the case of the appeal of President Gompers, Vice-President Mitchell and Secretary Morrison against the decision of Judge Wright, the case has been heard by the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia. The opinion handed down by a majority of the court materially modifies Judge Gould's injunction. The dissenting opinion of Judge Shephard, the Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals, maintains our position exactly. He holds that when the Constitution says that there shall be no restriction on the right of free speech and free press, that it means that; and that no judge, by means of an injunction writ can destroy that right. The labor movement in its organized form is not contending against the use of the writ of injunction. We are contending, however, against its abuse in labor cases. And if the courts would issue exactly the same kind of injunctions in labor cases, basing them on the same grounds, as they do in all other cases, the labor movement would not protest.

We don't want any special privileges; we want a square deal, and that we are going to have. The demands of labor—I mean in the broad, general sense—have always been successful. The other side have never won. This is because in the struggle for human advancement those at the bottom of the ladder are the ones who make the necessary effort to enable them to climb up. Those at the top of the ladder are simply using their feet and hands to keep anybody below from getting as high as they are. The fellow, therefore, at the bottom, or the millions at the bottom, are the ones that are making the fight for substantial progress and, consequently, for right. And they always have won, and, evidently, they always will. It is a slow process, but there is more freedom in the world now than there was a hundred years ago, and a great deal more than there was two hundred years ago; and I am constrained to believe that there will be a great deal more a hundred years from now than there is now.

The masses are right, and the labor movement is right in this contention as to the use of injunctions in labor disputes, or the abuse of it; and sooner or later we are going to win. We may not win this year or next year. These great movements can wait. In fact, it is often necessary that they should. They are secured to the people as soon as the people are in a condition to retain and enjoy them.

We are pleased at the progress made in the recent decision by the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia. All three of the judges, even the two that in part confirmed the decision of the lower court, modified it very materially and gave expression in their finding to some things that make the situation quite hopeful.

When the Dred Scott decision was given out by Judge Taney, those who were struggling for freedom in North America appeared to believe for a short time that all hope for success had been destroyed. But it didn't take but a few months to show that they were entirely mistaken—that the very fact of the Dred Scott decision brought probably a quarter of a century nearer the liberation of the slaves.

The labor movement stands for a free press and for free speech for everybody, subject of course to those penalties which are imposed upon anyone, and should be, for the abuse of that right.

The Garment Workers' Union of San Francisco and the Visit of Miss Margaret C. Daley

A story of the union label is the history of the United Garment Workers of America. The little emblem sewed in clothing and garments means eventually the death knell of conditions to be deplored, and the installation on a firm footing of sanitary factories with occupants receiving at least a living wage.

Miss Margaret C. Daley, national organizer of the Garment Workers, came to San Francisco a few weeks ago. She has worked quietly and well, and now, on the eve of her departure, can point with pride to satisfactory agreements reached with the local manufacturers.

Last Friday night Miss Daley addressed the Labor Council. She paid a graceful tribute to the hospitality extended her, and urged the claims of the label—not merely of the organization she represents, but of all unions. In a way that precluded the possibility of offense, Miss Daley hoped that San Francisco would soon become the best label town in the country, as well as the best organized. The lesson to be learned from this text is needed. In and out of season it should be preached, for our unions will fail in their primal duty unless we purchase the product of those of our own associations and hire those who are affiliated with organized labor.

In speaking of the local factories, where garment workers are employed, Miss Daley said that in most cases the shops are in excellent sanitary condition, but, of course, owing to the disaster of 1906, could not be compared with some of the manufacturing concerns of the east, but that she had been led to believe that when the factories are rebuilt they will leave nothing to be desired and will compare favorably with the best.

Miss Daley spoke with considerable pride of the garment working factories in Detroit, which are considered the finest in the country. She said that in these factories the proprietors furnished every accommodation and convenience for the women employees; there are dining-rooms where good, wholesome meals are provided at an average cost of 15 cents. A matron is in charge of each factory and looks after the social and moral welfare of the girls, particularly those who are fresh from country homes. Amusement and reading rooms and a well-equipped hospital are a part of each factory.

As founder and first president of the Women's Trade Union League of New York city, Miss Daley gained an international reputation and had the support of the wealthiest women of the city, who placed the League on a strong financial basis.

Associated with Miss Daley in this work were Mrs. Clarence Mackay, William Walling English, Mrs. Raymond Robbins and Miss Gertrude Barnum.

The object of the League is to educate the women wage earners along trade-union lines and to organize them for the protection of their own interests. Miss Daley said that at the time of the great strike of the Troy starchers in the employ of Cluett & Peabody of Troy, N. Y., the wealthy women of New York contributed thousands of dollars to the aid of the strikers.

A DIFFERENCE IN FIGURES.

The Japanese Ananias Club.

The Japanese, especially their diplomatic representatives, have proved themselves past masters in the art of falsification and misrepresentation. The Japanese consul at Portland, Oregon, gave out a tabulation which for the first ten months of 1908 showed a net decrease of 2,646 Japanese, as follows:

Month	Admitted	Departed	Net
January	119	442	323
February	148	528	380
March	157	325	168
April	259	372	113
May	225	326	101
June	145	288	143
July	148	512	364
August	58	357	299
September	73	302	229
October	75	601	526
Totals	1,407	4,053	2,646

Against the above we place in evidence the figures furnished by the United States Bureau of Immigration, and which are the basis of the computations of this League, without distortions or juggling in the manner done during January and February by some of our servants at Washington:

Month	Admitted	Departed	Increase
January	1,419	305	*1,114
February	1,324	368	*956
March	877	503	*374
April	1,021	437	*584
May	944	336	*608
June	995	332	*663
July	588	325	*263
August	414	374	*40
September	330	254	*76
October	247	841	†594
Totals	8,159	4,075	*4,084

*Indicates increase; †decrease.

The Japanese Consul at San Francisco, Mr. Takahashi, also submitted figures purporting to emanate direct from the Japanese Foreign Office. These were in tabulated form and covered the year 1908:

Month	Arrivals	Departures
January	413	442
February	469	528
March	540	325
April	627	372
May	426	326
June	310	288
July	281	512
August	163	357
September	176	302
October	151	601
November	143	628
December	129	812
Totals	3,828	5,493

Showing an excess of departures over arrivals of 1,667.

Mr. Numano, Consul at Portland, Oregon, also claimed to have obtained his figures from the foreign office, but by placing his tabulation beside that of Mr. Takahashi, a considerable discrepancy is shown, not only in the monthly figures, but in the totals.

By looking back it will be seen that the figures

of the Bureau of Immigration for the first ten months of 1908 were:	Admitted	Departed	Increase
1908.			
January to October.....	8,159	4,075	*4,084
November	265	500	†235
December.	259	812	†553
	—	—	—
Totals	8,683	5,387	*3,296

*Indicates increase; †decrease.

Showing that during the year there was a net increase of 3,296 instead of a decrease of 1,667, as stated by Mr. Takahashi.

These and other Japanese statements, with refutations, were submitted to the legislators at Sacramento, but in only one instance were they used, and that was by Mr. Drew, in his speech on the alien land bill.

Early in February the New York "World" devoted half of its editorial page to an article written by Editor Kaju Nakamura of the Japanese-American "Commercial Weekly." In this article, Mr. Nakamura admits the presence of 40,000 Japanese in California and 2,000 in New York city. The article, as a whole, is the best presentation of the question from the Japanese point of view that has yet appeared in print, but the correctness of his argument and conclusions are best shown from the following excerpt:

"Cold, indisputable facts, however, answer most effectively all arguments. The reports of the port of San Francisco, moreover, show that almost as many Japanese return to Japan each year as come to this country. In fact, the figures from 1904, for instance, show that 2,447 Japanese sailed away, against 1,426 who arrived in this country."

The entire article, which is full of misstatements, not only had the publicity given by the great circulation of the New York "World," but the San Francisco "Globe" reprinted and sent it into many thousands of California homes, where undoubtedly it was accepted as truth.

In refutation of the figures given above, we again have recourse to the Report of the Bureau of Immigration. At pages 16-17, report of 1904, the year quoted by Mr. Nakamura, we find the following figures showing the number of Japanese admitted to the United States, and the state of final destination:

Alaska, 16	Hawaii, 6,590
Illinois, 47	Louisiana, 2
Indiana, 1	Michigan, 6
Maryland, 3	Nebraska, 3
Missouri, 518	New York, 247
New Jersey, 5	Porto Rico, 1
Ohio, 8	Utah, 8
Tennessee, 2	Wyoming, 4
Washington, 2,446	Connecticut, 4
Arizona, 4	Dist. of Columbia, 10
Idaho, 6	Maine, 1
Kansas, 2	Minnesota, 1
Massachusetts, 34	New Hampshire, 1
Montana, 10	North Dakota, 1
New Mexico, 4	Pennsylvania, 16
Oregon, 318	Virginia, 2
Texas, 50	Tourists, 4
Wisconsin, 4	Total, 14,382
California, 4,003	

A comparison of these figures with those given by Mr. Nakamura indicates that Japanese officials will do anything to convince the unthinking and non-reading part of our population that the Japanese problem is not dangerous, and is easy to solve.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY, NO. 18.

Next Monday evening, April 26th, there will be a meeting of Women's Auxiliary, No. 18, to Typographical Union, No. 21, at the residence of Mrs. Mary A. Barron, 1688 Green street, near Gough. It has been suggested that the local dues and the regular meetings be discontinued, and that called meetings be held at intervals. Members may continue the small per capita to the International each quarter, and also the death assessment. On Monday night the matter will be discussed, and a decision reached. A full attendance is desired.

Smoke Gold Crumbs Cigarette Tobacco. ***

Men and Measures

F. M. Wynkoop has been elected chairman of the committee attending to the preparation of Vallejo's Labor Day celebration. F. Gott was chosen secretary.

Eureka unionists are very much perturbed because someone impersonated President John T. Moore of the Federated Trades Council and gave the "Times" a fake interview endorsing two or three of the candidates running for public office.

Mayor Alexander of Los Angeles is said to have the name of Benjamin A. Harbour of the bricklayers under consideration for a police commissionership. The Central Council and the Allied Printing Trades Council have thanked the Mayor for appointing Benjamin C. Robinson of the printers on the fire commission.

C. N. Hughes, business agent of the Los Angeles Machinists' Lodge, No. 311, has been unanimously endorsed by the Council of the southern metropolis as an assistant to the State Labor Commissioner.

Walter Macarthur has accepted an invitation extended by the trades unionists of Los Angeles to deliver an address at a celebration at Chutes park in the near future.

The Vallejo clerks are opposed to the abandonment of the policy of six o'clock closing.

William Korstian of the printers has been elected a councilman of Pasadena. He is the first card man to become a member of the official family of the pretty little city of southern California.

The International Journeymen Tailors' Union is warning men of that calling against coming to the Pacific Coast because of the dull condition of business.

The Sacramento Labor Temple will be a brick structure of five stories and basement. It is estimated that it will cost between \$45,000 and \$50,000. The property on which the Temple will stand has a frontage of 55 feet on Eighth street and 80 feet on I street.

W. E. McLernon, organizer for the International Typographical Union in Southern California, is editing a department in the Los Angeles "Herald" known as "Little Labor Leaflets."

Employs Only Union Men in All Its Departments.

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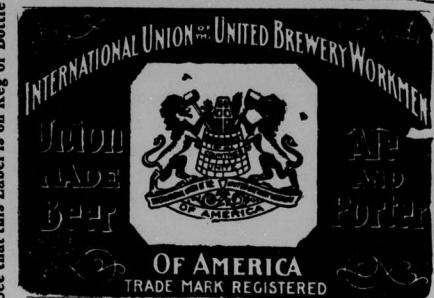
A San Francisco Product of Unexcelled Quality—Bottled by

Wunder Bottling Co.

340 Eleventh Street, San Francisco

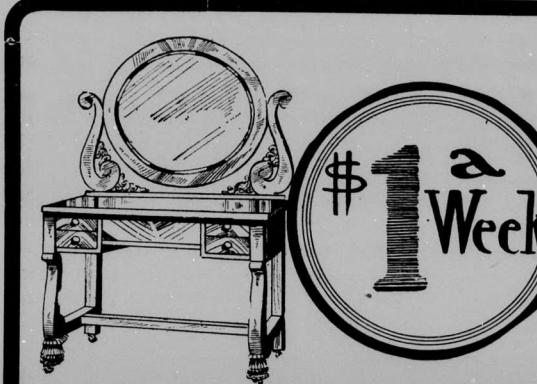
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See that this Label is on Keg or Bottle



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Save tin foil wrappers with labels attached for silverware and picture premiums. Office, 26 Mint Ave., San Francisco.



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Newman's
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The "LABOR CLARION'S" Forum

SOCIALISM AND THE CHURCH.

XII. Where the Church Stands.

BY THE REV. CHARLES STELZLE.

While the church cannot accept and advocate socialism, it recognizes the following facts:

First. That a man has a perfect right to be a socialist, if he is convinced that socialism is morally and economically sound.

Second. That it is quite possible for a man to be a Christian and a socialist, too. There are certain forms of socialism which are not antagonistic to Christianity, although it should be remembered that there is no necessary relationship between the two—one being an economic system and the other a religion.

Third. The church does not stand for the present economic system. It stands only for so much of it as is in accordance with the principles laid down by Jesus Christ. The economic system under which we are living is not ideal. There is much in it which must be remedied, and good men everywhere must seek to bring about a fairer condition in behalf of the toilers. This will never be accomplished by soup kitchens and bread lines. Workingmen demand justice, and they are right.

Fourth. The church does not preach the gospel of Jesus Christ in order to make men satisfied with their present economic condition, nor because they desire to offer it as a mere sop. It does not preach this gospel fearful lest workingmen are about to bring on a great revolution, but it preaches the same gospel with all of its hopes and aspirations as well as its duties and obligations to workingmen and employers alike.

While the church may not be able to introduce the program of the socialists, it surely must seek to obtain for the workers many of the things for which socialism is contending; but each must labor in its own field and in its own way, respecting one another and giving each the credit of being sincere, remembering that neither has the right to lampoon the other because it does not accept its program. As a matter of fact, the church has as much right to insist that the socialist shall come into the church and accept its program as the socialist has to insist that the church member shall come into the ranks of socialism and introduce all of its doctrines. The time will come when men will enter the labor movement in the same spirit and with the same devotion that others today enter the work of the Christian ministry. Some of these will come from the ranks of socialism, and some from the church, but only those will build upon a permanent foundation who build upon the foundation laid by Jesus Christ and the prophets.

◆ UNION MEN, ATTENTION!

There is a voting contest on. The candidates are: Union Blue Label, Tenement House and Chinese-Made cigars. Every nickel or dime you spend for cigars represents a vote for one or the other of these contestants. Which candidate are you voting for?

In another column will be found the advertisement of the Cigar Makers' Union. A fac-simile of the pioneer white man's label is shown. Union men and their sympathizers should co-operate in the agitation to sell more of the product of organized labor. A good, sanitary article is assured, and a union long in the front rank will be assisted in the competition against Asiatic and sweatshop cigars.

◆ "Ah, kind friend," said the minister, "it is deeds, not words, that count."

"Oh, I don't know," replied the woman. "Did you ever send a telegram?"

SOCIALISM, CAPITALISM AND THE GOLDEN RULE.

BY E. L. REGUIN.

It is quite a concession for Brother Stelzle to admit that a man has a perfect right to be a socialist, and that it is possible for a man to be a socialist and a Christian too. There are many remarks in his previous articles which indicate that socialism and Christianity are irreconcilable, but I am glad to see that he has come around to my position that there is no "necessary relationship between the two, one being an economic system and the other a religion." However, if there is no necessary relationship, what has all this pother been about? Has Brother Stelzle united "socialism and the church" for the sake of knocking socialism, or has he consumed some twelve columns of the "Labor Clarion" to boost religion by discussing that popular topic, socialism, conscious all the while that "no necessary relationship existed between the two"?

"The church stands only for so much of the present economic system as is in accordance with the principles laid down by Jesus Christ." There is one guiding principle, one main teaching laid down by the Carpenter of Nazareth, "Lo, a new commandment I give unto you, that ye love one another." I ask the Reverend Stelzle to point out a single feature of the present economic system in which that commandment is obeyed. Does the employer love the landlord to whom he pays ground rent for the land upon which his factory stands? Does he love the money lender from whom he borrows the capital with which he establishes or expands or saves his business? Does he love the wholesaler or retailer to whom he sells the products of his factory? Does he love the workingman whom he employs to work at top speed the livelong day in order that the profit he gets from his labor may be increased? Does he love the politician who demands his political support by the threat of free trade, or of protection to the raw material which he needs in his business? Or does he love the preacher who preaches on Sunday what he cannot practice the rest of the week, and demands good pew rent for this same impractical preaching? Does one manufacturer love his competitor? Does the small business man love the trust, or the trust the small business man? Does one workingman love his competitor in the labor market? Can you or I love the man who stands always in the position—whether in the union or out of the union—of either taking our jobs away, and thereby the livelihood of our wives and children, or else reducing the wages and thereby limiting the comfort which our families enjoy?

It is evident that a relationship, a friendliness or love cannot exist under the present economic competitive system; that only when the industries of the nation are owned by the people as a great partnership, and when all the people co-operate in the production of wealth, can we begin to love one another. For when no man can own a greater share in the industries of the nation than another we will not be struggling against each other, but we will co-operate in order that the total amount will be augmented and the individual share increased, and the natural result of co-operative effort will be to develop that opportunity of mutual kindness and helpfulness productive of greater individual rewards, and of the sentiment of love between the co-partners.

Hence we say that socialism is the only economic system under which Christianity can become practical.

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The Peer of all Stoves

Q The only stove that heats 5 sides of the oven at once. Made by skilled Union Mechanics. We guarantee them for 5 years. If you want to bake better and save fuel get a BENGAL.

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The Abrams Co.

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Union Men
and Women

Insist that your Dairyman or Grocer furnish you with MILK, CREAM, BUTTER and CHEESE bearing

this label. The Label is placed on Cans, Bottles and Packages. It is a guarantee of Union Labor and Sanitary Goods.

Anyone desiring Union Milk should correspond with the Secretary of the Milkers' Union. Address 3964 Mission Street.



And They Are

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2350 Mission Street, bet. 19th and 20th

EARTHQUAKE LORE.

How to be happy though in an earthquake, is a problem solved by Prof. Eugen Bormel, a Berlin sculptor, who proposes that houses in earthquake regions be built of steel and riveted to a rocking steel foundation. The structure would thereby receive a pleasant movement that would make an earthquake a pleasure. If the motion became too violent probably the furniture could be riveted to the floor, and the people lashed to the chairs.

To avoid the effects of an earthquake, people flee into the open country, but they might sometimes much better descend into a mine. Two old miners, one in Bolivia and one in Chile, have told Mr. Burthe, a French mining engineer, that ascending to the surface after working in a mine, they found all the neighboring houses thrown down by an earthquake, whose occurrence they had not even surmised when in the depths.

Also in 1823 violent shocks were felt at the surface in Sweden without the miners knowing anything about them. But it is understood that the earth shakes underground as well as on the surface, and experiments on the propagation of vibrations by the earth have been made by registering on a device placed in a mine waves produced by the explosion of dynamite. Thus we may understand how in certain cases shocks may have been felt underground without being noted, or at least without being reported, on the surface.

Humboldt cites an example at the beginning of the nineteenth century in the silver mines of Marlenburg, Sweden. Here the miners were only shocked, not killed, and the destructive effect below the surface was slight and there was no choking up of the mine. It is said that the pre-existing voids, such as the shaft of a mine, a cave, an open lode, a fissure, or a fault that the deep-lying crust tends to move, become dislocated and deformed under the action of seismic vibrations.—John A. Howland in "Workers' Magazine."

ANTI-JAP NOTES.

Answers to the invitations to our convention to be held in this city on May 9th are arriving in every mail, and indications point toward a large gathering and a successful meeting.

A report compiled from available data shows that the League is making substantial progress, and that many of those who persistently favored the Orientals with their patronage are beginning to realize the absolute necessity and fairness of our crusade, and are enlisting in our ranks.

The action taken by our League against the San Francisco "Call" at our last meeting has been withdrawn, as it has been clearly shown that the misrepresentation made to the white laundries in regard to the Japanese advertising which appears in their "600,000 edition" was not due to any fault of the management of the "Call," but to the tactics of the employees of the contractors of the special edition. We have been convinced of the sincerity and fairness of purpose of the management through a courteous explanation from them.

The Marin County Anti-Jap Laundry League has completed arrangements for a rally to be held in San Rafael next Sunday, April 25th. Some of the best speakers in the state will address the meeting, and a large attendance is expected from San Francisco. A brass band has been hired for the occasion and everything is being done to make the event a success.

The machinists' international will convene in Denver next September. Nominations for office are now open. At the last meeting of the month the local lodge will announce the candidates it will support. There is every prospect that the picnic on May 1st will be a success. At each meeting sick benefits are paid out. Ten dollars a week to the hatters will be paid indefinitely.

ASIATIC EXCLUSION LEAGUE NOTES.

Under date of March 6th the New York "Journal of Commerce" published the returns of the Japanese foreign office, which say that 1,345 Japanese left the empire for the United States between June and December, 1908, while 3,500 returned from the United States in the same period. If those figures were correct, it would mean that during the last seven months of 1908 there was a net decrease of 2,146 Japanese, but the following table will show the falsity of the Japanese statement:

(Japanese admitted and departed, June to December, 1908, both months inclusive.—Monthly Reports of Bureau of Immigration.)

		Admitted	Departed	Increase or Decrease
June	995	332	*663	
July	588	325	*263	
August	414	374	*40	
September	330	254	*76	
October	247	841	†594	
November	265	500	†235	
December	259	812	†553	
Total	3,098	3,438	†340	

*Indicates increase; †decrease.

A net decrease of 340, while statements have been made that there was a decrease of over 2,000.

At pages 90-91, report of Bureau of Immigration for the fiscal year 1908, we find that the number of Japanese admitted to the mainland of the United States between July 1, 1907, and June 30, 1908, was 9,544, and the number of departures was 5,718, leaving a net gain of 3,826. For the Territory of Hawaii, an integral part of the United States, there were 8,694 arrivals and 1,058 departures, a gain of 7,636, making a total gain for the whole area of 11,460. This does not look as if there were a very large decrease in the Japanese element during that year, though the American people have been led to believe that the decrease amounted to many thousands.

It will be seen from the tables submitted in this and previous reports that October, 1908, was the first month showing that the departures of Japanese exceeded the arrivals. This was expected because each time that Japanese agitation became intense, the same method was pursued, and a decrease in Japanese immigration shown. In this manner the people of California and the Pacific Coast have been lulled into security, and the national administration bluffed into the belief that the Japanese are the most desirable people upon the earth, and those who oppose them are "alien sand-lotters and demagogues."

Judge Hunt has again shown his sincerity in dealing with personal injury cases. Raymond Woods, a drug clerk, lost his leg in a collision between two cars of the United Railroads. His attorney petitioned to have the case advanced. The corporation lawyers requested that the proceedings be delayed until after the Calhoun trial, but that was too much for Judge Hunt, who intimated that he would not consent, and ordered a continuance for one week.

Following a series of fatalities in New York, Judge Swann has laid down a rule of law which will help to fix the regulations of automobile traffic. "The law presumes," said the judge, "that when an owner puts in his machine a reckless chauffeur, he knows the ordinary act the man is going to commit." Philadelphia courts have recently seen the necessity of severe punishment in cases of violation of speed regulations.

In discussing the automobile at the Western Massachusetts Grange rally last Tuesday, George S. Ladd, former state master, said:

"The automobile has eliminated distinction among pedestrians, and there are now but two classes—the quick and the dead."

HARRISON GRAY OTIS UNDER A CLOUD.

The daily papers of last Wednesday published a Los Angeles dispatch that told of serious charges made by the Democratic League against Southern California capitalists, among whom the name of the proprietor of the "Times" is prominent. If true, the story affords one more illustration of the inconsistency of the union fighters, for they are all the time "freezing out" those who may stand in the way of amassing more wealth. The following is the newspaper article:

"Charging that a syndicate of which E. H. Harriman, H. E. Huntington, Harrison Gray Otis, E. T. Earl and other Los Angeles capitalists are members has, by the purchase of the Porter ranch, shut off the city from bringing the water from Owens river to the city, the Democratic League today asked the Council how, without paying an immense tribute to the syndicate, the consummation of the gigantic water system is to be obtained.

"The League, in its communication, contends that these capitalists, by purchase nearly two years ago under the name of the San Fernando ex-Mission Land Company of a portion of the Porter ranch, can prevent the city from acquiring a right of way for the aqueduct.

"City officials say the municipality owns rights of way and declare it will be impossible for the land company to profit except by buying water from the city for irrigation. However, the city attorney has been instructed to investigate and make an early report.

"In its communications, which were sent both to the Mayor and to the City Council, the League asserts that all of the lands surrounding the San Fernando reservoirs are owned by the San Fernando ex-Mission Land Company, which was incorporated about the same time the board of water commissioners in 1904 had secretly decided on the Owens river proposition."

THE VALUE OF HOME INDUSTRY.

The Allied Printing Trades Council of Sacramento is appealing to merchants to have their printing done in the city where they make their living. The council has gathered some statistics showing the value of the printing trades to the capital city. The number of men employed is 350; the number of persons dependent on these men is 1,200; the yearly payroll is \$380,580; the amount spent with Sacramento merchants is \$317,730, being an average of 83½ per cent of the earnings, and the other 16½ per cent is invested in real estate and savings bank deposits; the capital invested in the printing business is \$925,000; the capital invested in commercial printing plants alone is \$275,000.

Who Saves Your Money

Do you, or does the saloon man, or the slot machine man save it for himself? One dollar will start a saving account, and a little added each week will make it grow surprisingly fast. The interest it earns will surprise you.

HUMBOLDT SAVINGS BANK

Open Saturday Evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock
To receive deposits.

Rich, mellow, perfectly aged in wood and very delicately flavored

OLD GILT EDGE WHISKEY

Rye or Bourbon

Thrust and Parry

"I am one of the best and most consistent friends that the organized workingmen of America have ever had. I am not an enemy of union labor, and if there is a general impression to the contrary, it is altogether wrong. If I were a workingman I would be untrue to myself if I refrained from joining in the efforts of my fellows to raise the standing of living among the masses. It is not organization that I oppose, but the wrongs that have grown and flourished with the movement. The workers of the country have as much right to organize for self-protection as have combinations of capital, but they have no more right than has capital to put a premium on dishonesty and energy."—James W. Van Cleave, in an interview printed in the New Orleans "Item."

Mr. Van Cleave may rest assured that "there is a general impression to the contrary." In another part of the interview he expressed the belief that "the next generation will witness a complete understanding between the nation's workers and the men who supply the ideas that give them employment." The last sentence is Van Cleave-like. Altogether, the gentleman must prefer to juggle with words. If "he is in favor of raising the standard of living among the masses," why did he lengthen the workday of the metal polishers in St. Louis? And why is he foremost in the efforts to install the "open shop," when he knows the latter spells death to the trade union, and is devised for that purpose? The boasted friendship of Mr. Van Cleave is a myth. He is opposed to organized labor, for no sincere man endeavors to throttle that which he believes in because of its shortcomings.

"Wages are one of the factors in the cost of production, and consequently in the ultimate cost to the consumer. The manufacturer who has to meet the exactions of his men and the diminished output that usually accompanies the artificially increased wages, compensates himself by charging more for the commodities that will be purchased by his own and all other workmen, and when it comes to compensating himself he will probably add a little more than his actual loss as a provision against eventualities."—San Francisco "Argonaut."

The admission is candid. An authority (?) on all that pertains to the labor problem—the "Argonaut"—admits that "a little more than actual loss" will be added, to provide against "eventualities," whatever that may mean. Investigation in this city some years ago showed that frequently when wages were advanced 5 or 10 per cent, manufacturers mulcted the public all the way from 50 to 100 per cent additional to compensate for the increase and for "eventualities"! Leaving the usual "Argonaut" libel out of consideration, the quoted paragraph implies that wage earners should remain stationary and never think of securing more money to meet the exactions of those in business who increase the price of commodities—often-times in unorganized callings.

"President Eliot says the labor unions would be all right if they would abandon the strike, the boycott, and the label, and would make no objection to working with non-union men and having as many apprentices in the shop as the employer desires, and would not try to restrict output when the employers want to rush things, nor insist on being employed when the employer wants to cut down expenses."—Exchange.

President Eliot's standing in the world of letters entitles his opinion on any subject to consideration, but all the qualifications he advocates for unionists would result in their disorganization. It is better to build up.

"This eight-hour mining law is clearly one of those semi-socialistic measures usually defined as paternalism in government. The most thoughtful students of human affairs and all the great statesmen of the world long ago arrived at the conclusion that too much government is decidedly the most faulty of all forms of government. The American idea, which has prevailed always everywhere until very recent days, that an individual should be free to control his own labor, time and services in his own way, is in all ways more manly and wiser and tends more generally to the benefit of all than this imported idea of paternalism."—Los Angeles "Times."

There is no more pronounced champion of "individualism" than the "Times," when referring to wage earners. It has nothing to say about the various forms of organization among employers. No individual is "free" to control his own labor, time and services. He is hedged in on all sides—by necessity, by environment, by combinations, and, mainly, by his relation to the people of the community in which he lives. The general good is the first—not the last—consideration.

ACTIVITY AMONG CARMEN.

Platform men are joining the new Carmen's Union. They are satisfied that it is the best thing they can do, and, without organization the impossibility of self-protection is realized. Regular meetings are to be held.

In connection with the work of rehabilitation, Organizers Fred Fay and Richard Cornelius have issued the following statement:

"Wednesday, April 14th, there was held a meeting of platform men representing every car barn in the city, with the exception of two. The meeting was called for the purpose of explaining the actual condition of the union and the result of the recent actions of the officials of the United Railroads; also, for the election of temporary officers to advise with the international organizers.

"It was made necessary to call the platform men together on account of the actions of the officials of the United Railroads who have been circulating false reports as to their possession of inside information of the workings of the union. The meeting passed a resolution calling on the officials of the United Railroads to go into open court and testify as to any secret information they may have and their means of obtaining same.

"In order to reassure the carmen, however, an entirely new policy was decided on with regard to future organizing, making it absolutely impossible for the names of any members to be known outside of themselves, to anyone. More will be said about this later.

"While the general executive board was in session in Detroit, word was received by telegram of the wholesale discharge of men by the United Railroads for alleged union affiliations. The board immediately took the matter up, and as a result of their deliberations a radical change of established policy was adopted. Two organizers were placed in the same district, with instructions to stay until the division was permanently established.

"There were encouraging letters read to the meeting from almost every union in the city tendering moral and financial support toward rebuilding the Division."

That tuberculosis is particularly fatal to the workingmen may be clearly seen from the fact that at least one-third of the deaths during the chief working period of life are caused by pulmonary tuberculosis. Every other workman who becomes incapacitated must ascribe his condition to consumption. Dr. Lawrence F. Flick says: "Tuberculosis is peculiarly a disease of the wage-workers, and this is so for the very good reason that one of the causes of the disease is over-work." In some trades, such as the metal polishers, brass workers, and stone workers, from 35 to 50 per cent of all deaths are caused by tuberculosis. Dusty trades are particularly dangerous.

Pure and clean cigar clippings, for smoking or chewing, from our own factory, 40 cents per pound. Thrane Bros., 1800 Market street. ***

Richmond Ranges

**\$1.00
A Week**

STERLING Furniture Co.

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Opposite McAllister

New Orpheum O'Farrell Street, bet.
Stockton and Powell

Week beginning this Sunday Afternoon
Matinee Every Day

ARTISTIC VAUDEVILLE—LILLIAN MORTIMER & CO. in "Po White Trash Jinny"; 4 SISTERS AMATIS; 4 KNIGHT BROTHERS AND MARION SAWTELLE; GRIGOLATI'S AERIAL BALLET; MARGARET MOFFAT & CO., in "Awake at the Switch"; PAUL SANDOR'S DOGS; ARCADIA; NEW ORPHEUM MOTION PICTURES; Last Week, Immense Hit, FRANK FOGARTY, "The Dublin Minstrel." Evening Prices—10, 25, 50, 75c; Box Seats, \$1.00. Matinee Prices (except Sundays and Holidays). 10, 25, 50c. Phone Douglas 70.

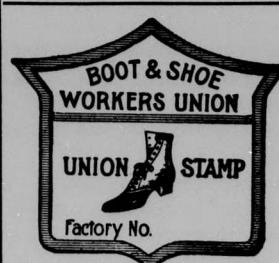
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Union Stamp Shoes for Men, Women and Children can be had if you insist. If you don't insist you are actually an employer of Convict, Unfair and Citizens' Alliance Labor.

The Union Stamp stands for Arbitration, Peace and Liberty in the Shoe Trade. Shoes without the Stamp stand for Convict, Unfair, Non-Union and Alliance Labor, supported by fraud and slander.

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BOSTON, MASS.



246 SUMMER STREET

LABOR CLARION

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"When Thales was asked what was difficult, he said, 'To know thyself.' And what was easy, 'To advise another.'"—Diogenes Laertius.

J. W. Leonard, proprietor of the cigar stand in the Labor Temple, is an agent for the suspenders now produced with the label.

Dr. C. R. Brown, fraternal delegate from the churches of Alameda County to the central labor body, has invited two speakers to discuss trade-union topics at the next meeting of the Young Men's League of the First Congregational Church. The invitation was accepted last Monday night.

The "Saturday Evening Post" and the Ladies' Home Journal" are unfair papers. They are published by the large Philadelphia concern which endeavored to prevent the installation of the printers' eight-hour day. A promise to make amends was broken, and organized labor from one side of the country to the other proclaims the product of the Curtis Company non-union.

Last Monday, Alton B. Parker of New York made the opening speech for Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison before the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia. The decision of the Supreme Court of the District is under review. As our readers know, the case hinges on the now famous ruling concerning the Buck's Stove and Range Company of St. Louis, which is unfair.

The Unemployed League has been incorporated. E. L. Reguin is president. K. J. Doyle is a director. The purposes as announced in the filing of papers are: "To promote the best interests of the unemployed men and women of California; to provide, without suggestion of charity or patronage, means for unemployed persons to live at moderate cost; to provide homes and farms where unemployed may reside; to maintain free employment agencies; to employ lecturers, and to agitate for national, state and municipal improvements, such as highways, buildings, drainage and other necessary works."

Amid the scenic beauties of the opening of the new Orpheum last Monday, there was a presentation of loving cups to members of the management. In his reply, President Morris Meyerfeld, Jr., after referring to the policy of the Orpheum to "tie its employees to their duties as in a labor of love," said: "And when our faithful employees grow old they are not tossed aside like an orange squeezed of its juice. Already we are caring for a few whose age has passed the limit of their vigorous usefulness; they are living in comfort and we hope they will distance the psalmist's limit of three score years and ten by many comfortable winters."

A LITTLE TALK ABOUT RAISINS.

Next Friday, April 30th, is "Raisin Day." It has been extensively advertised, and all the people of the United States will either consume or hear of the consumption next week of tons of the product of California's vineyards. President Taft and his cabinet have agreed to devote part of the last day of April to the active propaganda outlined by those directly interested. The good example of the chief executive will be emulated by countless thousands.

The raisin has not received the credit due it as a food. Professor Myer E. Jaffa, State Food Expert and Professor of Nutrition of the University of California, says that the raisin is an important food from a nutritious standpoint, and is largely composed of carbohydrate, which is the source of all muscular tissue of the body. In this connection he continues:

"When we consider that the carbohydrate element in our food is or should be the source of all muscular energy, we can appreciate the importance of raisins in this connection. It is true, of course, that the nitrogenous ingredient is only about a third that in entire wheat, and about half which we find in the best white flour, or bread. The raisin should not be entirely considered a luxury, for it has a distinct place as a food of value, on account of its high nutritive qualities. For this reason bread made from raisins is of especial value."

Of particular interest to unionists is the raisin agitation, for the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union has the endorsement of the A. F. of L. and the central labor bodies of California, and has a membership in twenty-six states of over 3,000,000 farmers,

Delegates representing raisin growers of California and members of the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of America, California division, met in Fresno last week in their first state convention for the purpose of incorporating and electing officers for the present year, which expires in May.

The Farmers' Union has a membership of 4,800 in California at present, the work of organization having been begun last November, and it is expected that before the end of the year the state membership will reach at least 60,000.

The purposes for which the growers have organized, according to the articles of incorporation adopted, are to erect warehouses, packing houses and other buildings, to buy, sell, lease and otherwise acquire real estate; to do a general banking and exchange business, engage in manufacturing, shipping, importing and exporting; to buy and sell farms, vineyards, orchards and farm products and to cure, pack and otherwise prepare farm products for market and to market the farm products.

Inasmuch as there is a growing bond of sympathy between the trade unions and the organized fruit men, it behooves unionists to aid in the disposal of raisins and other farm products without the intervention of the middle men who have too long claimed too much of that which should go in part to the grower and in part to the benefit of the consumer.

The officials of the Fresno County Farmers' Union have advised the Labor Council that they are negotiating with a San Francisco firm to handle their goods, and that, if satisfactory arrangements can be made, it is hoped to put in a full line of dried peaches, as well as raisins.

The letter gives evidence of a desire to co-operate in every possible way with the wage earners. In the southern states the movement has reached powerful dimensions, and we hail "Raisin Day" in California as a guide post to a better understanding of things essential.

As soon as the tillers of the soil realize the merits of the union label, and reciprocate, as they are doing in some states, there will come to organized labor an added strength.

WOMEN AS INDUSTRIAL REFORMERS.

Dr. John Graham Brooks, an international authority on economics, who is delivering a course of lectures at the University of California, addressed the California Club last week on the work of the Consumers' League. This movement had its inception in Oxford, England, twenty-two years ago. Dr. Brooks said many good things, and we quote in part:

"As buyers and spenders women are responsible for the way in which the world's work goes on. Whenever they continue to purchase articles made under abominable industrial conditions they connive at those conditions and help to perpetuate instead of abolish them. This is a solid economic principle.

"Insist upon a standard of living that shall safeguard the public interest. We strike at the root of economic misery, the sweat shops, by not only refusing to buy garments made in them, but by encouraging the building of factories where these same garments may be produced under conditions that do not destroy human life. Factory work under modern standards means better quarters, better health, better wages, better everything. The sanitary factory is an agent to prevent the spread of tuberculosis, while the sweat shop is the hotbed of germs for this and other diseases. Garments from sweat shops have reached the homes of the wealthy, and, carrying disease, have caused death and anguish.

"Patronize the 'white list' stores. These are the stores providing every necessary humane comfort for employees. What club women most need is to get away from their ideas of self-culture and serve the community in which they live. Souls and intelligences will take care of themselves. The club that becomes a power is the club for organized service.

"Greater than conserving the nation's resources is the conserving of its human resources. Every child in the United States in industrial life should be taken out and placed in school until seventeen years of age. Another terrible story in preparation is the night employment of messenger boys in large cities.

"In buying a thing that is good and beautiful we literally recreate it, and by the same process we multiply evil practices. This is the basis upon which this whole movement of the Consumers' League rests."

Dr. Brooks urged the women to whom he talked to interest themselves in the industrial affairs of city and nation, for, after all, the patronizing power of the consumer is a weapon now lying dormant in the hands of the people.

The union label is organized labor's first aid in the struggle against that commercialism which puts a premium on the dollar and grinds out human life. It is simple and effective. Denoting working conditions satisfactory to the toiler, its use shows the consumer that neither sweat shop nor tenement house were used in the process of production.

In the east, powerful women's label leagues have been formed. Their work is akin to that of the Consumers' League, with the very material difference that the union label has behind it a body of men or women organized, while the Consumers' League is without that support and depends entirely on the enthusiasm or willingness of members to live up to the principles advocated.

The trade union has no quarrel with any movement seeking to elevate those who toil, or to remedy industrial shortcomings. It wishes them all a full measure of success.

It is a healthy sign of the times to observe the wide divergence of effort to alleviate the lot of the unfortunate—all aiming at a common goal. Public opinion has remedied many an ill, and in the days to come it is to be hoped there will be concentration of purpose in the cause.

NOTES FROM THE QUAD BOX.

Manufacturers Oppose Shorter Workday.

The following editorial appeared in "American Wool and Cotton Reporter," the organ of the wool and cotton manufacturers, defending long hours of labor for women and children:

"The persistent agitation for a fifty-four hour week in New England, applying to women and minors as a beginning, is an unreasonable and well understood plan to finally make fifty-four hours a working week for all industries not in the grasp of unionism, and the very fact that the cost of this four to six hours shorter time is to be taken from the corporation, with nothing given in return, makes the demand lacking in logic, and not a sound question commercially or from an economic standpoint.

"Furthermore, the scheme has not the approval of the majority of mill workers, who find no benefit in a restriction of their rights to labor as many hours as they choose, so long as the wage return is satisfactory. But the political influence, or rather the pretended influence of the labor agitators, results in compromise which generally is more than the leaders themselves hoped for when they decided upon this particular form of 'strike' legislation to keep up a continual unrest among the laboring classes, particularly those employed in our textile mills.

"Maine and Rhode Island have the fifty-four hour bills before their legislators, and it is no more than might be expected that the manufacturers are opposing any changes from present laws, as the women and children who find it necessary to seek employment in the mills in those States are as contented with their lot as any body of people forced by circumstances to work hard for a livelihood.

"The necessity for the quick fingers of young people and women is a recognized part of textile production, and in some departments the pay is not large, simply because the very reformers loudest in denouncing child labor refuse to pay the price for the fabric that would be necessary were the young mill workers paid more.

"But the pay is proportionate to the service rendered, as manufacturing is now carried on, and there is a greater benefit than pay in the first half-dozen years a sixteen-year-old boy or girl works in the mill, as they are learning a trade that will always give a comfortable living, and the smartest ones rise to positions of trust and save money sufficient to support them in their declining years.

"It requires but a glance over our mill towns and cities to find today not a few, but hundreds of men and women who in their youth were compelled to work in the mills, and then the working hours were from 5 to 6 o'clock in the morning until 7 to 8 o'clock at night, and they were nearer twelve to thirteen years of age than sixteen to seventeen years. Some of these operatives have children and grandchildren at work in the mills, and they are a healthy, happy lot, if left alone to work out their own affairs.

"Shortening working hours for women and children, where fifty-eight to sixty hours constitutes a working week, simply opens up a more extended period for thousands of boys and girls to get into mischief, and gives them a longer period to spend their money. This breaks up the youth both physically and morally to a much greater extent than if they were at work under a system of organization that teaches them habits of regularity and thrift, and where the influences are all for their good.

"We can point to many of our most successful mill managers, treasurers, agents and superintendents of today, of the older school, who are full of vigor and life to the limit, who at twelve years of age were hard at work, with none of our modern labor-saving devices that make mill work easier each year. But we say that fifteen or sixteen years is the lowest age limit for boys and

girls to be permitted to work, and the cases are rare, indeed, where the work in the mill has an appreciable influence on the health and well being of the young workers of to-day. They work in mills with light, ventilation and sanitary arrangements, and if gifted with normal intelligence they are developing physically and mentally every day they work, and when of mature age they contribute more to the best interests of our country than the same number of the higher strata of society."

* * *

Another Failure for the "Open Shop."

Here is an editorial from the San Francisco "Bulletin" of April 13th that should be widely quoted:

"Opponents of labor unions should study carefully the Pittsburg 'Survey's' report of industrial and social conditions among the workers in unorganized Pittsburg. Such a study may materially modify their attitude toward the unions.

"Because the workers in Pittsburg are not organized, and are not permitted to organize, the majority of them are working for less than \$2 a day, and the average wage among the workers does not exceed \$2.50 a day. For this wage they work twelve hours a day, seven days a week. They are compelled to live in slums, surrounded by disease-breeding conditions. They have no leisure for family life or for self-improvement. At the age of forty a man is deemed old in the steel mills. Six years is the industrial life of a girl in the sweatshops where the Pittsburg stogies are made.

"These conditions have been produced by the greed of great millionaires. In order that there may be monkey dinners at Newport and extravagant revels at Sherry's, thousands of toilers in the Pittsburg furnaces and mills are slowly ground to death. In order that the Harry Thaws and the Coreys may have money to spend on chorus girls, the wives and daughters of thousands of workingmen in Pittsburg must live in a foul environment and suffer unprintable physical and moral wretchedness.

"Labor unions on occasions are tyrannical and oppressive. They sometimes make unjust demands. But all the injustice ever laid up against labor unions or labor leaders would not offset the cruelty and greed of the great employers who have their own way with unorganized labor in Pittsburg."

* * *

A Word for the Failures.

Who among us is able to justly compute the debt of gratitude the world owes to some of its people who have not made a success of life, and who have died practical failures, says the Baltimore "Labor Leader," because they have been too busy trying to make the world a little happier and a little better, to make money for themselves; people who have been too occupied in doing good among their fellow men to accumulate earthly riches; men who have taken too much of their time for the purpose of distributing the milk of human kindness to subserve their own best interests? When men fall in desperate charges against the enemies of their own country, they are lauded as heroes. When men die in defense of honor and loved ones, monuments are erected to their memories. When men give their lives to save those of others, the world rings with their praise and honor. But what do those get who go quietly through life doing good every day they live, brightening the existence of others and making happier mankind in general, often sacrificing their own life interests in their services for others, and finally passing unnoticed, unwept and unsung into the great beyond? There, perhaps, at the hands of a just God, they may receive the reward that is due them and the credit that is honestly and justly theirs. They get very little of either here below.

LABOR AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS.

Workingmen are Organizing to Fight a Most Dangerous Foe.

No movement is at the present time more deeply stirring the ranks of organized labor throughout the United States than the campaign against tuberculosis. Meetings are being held and movements started in hundreds of cities for the purpose of stimulating the labor forces to activity in anti-tuberculosis work, and thus save thousands of lives.

This uprising against the worst foe of the workingmen is of such recent growth that in spite of its present magnitude and daily development few people are aware of its significance and importance. Some years ago some of the larger national and international labor unions, notably the printers and cigar makers, began an anti-tuberculosis movement among their members, which resulted in the establishment by the printers of a sanatorium in Colorado Springs. Two years ago Mr. Paul Kennaday of New York spoke before the American Federation of Labor, and stirred many of the other unions to definite action against tuberculosis. This movement ripened about a year ago, when in Albany, N. Y., the trades unionists met and built a pavilion chiefly for the benefit of their afflicted. The members of the Central Union of that city, numbering about 6,000, each pay five cents a month for the maintenance of this pavilion. But more than the pavilion was the interest they aroused in the ranks of labor throughout New York State and the country in general.

The results of the movement have been the establishment of a labor department by the State Charities Aid Association and a special lecturer to the unions, and an effort to enlist the aid of workers throughout the state in the campaign against tuberculosis. The American Federation of Labor, at its recent Denver Convention, adopted resolutions of approval of the general course followed at Albany, and called upon its affiliated unions throughout the country to follow this example. Several of the State Federations of labor have also urged action against tuberculosis. The International Tuberculosis Exhibit, held in New York City recently, stirred the workingmen of that city and Brooklyn to a realization of danger and responsibility, and they, too, recently took action in the warfare against this disease. From here the movement has spread all over the United States, until almost every labor union of any importance in almost every trade is beginning to discuss tuberculosis at its meetings. Hartford, Conn.; Galveston, Tex.; Newark, N. J.; St. Louis, Mo.; San Francisco, Cal.; Trenton, N. J.; Reading, Pa.; Bridgeport, Conn.; Boston, Mass.; and Philadelphia, Pa., are a few of the cities that are leading in this effort.

In Connecticut, largely through the efforts of John F. Gunshannon, a movement has been organized in Hartford, Bridgeport, New Haven and several other cities, through which the various employees of the factories are paying for the treatment of their fellow consumptives. Mr. Gunshannon's plan is to interest each factory in an effort to care for its own consumptives. Subscriptions are taken among the workingmen and in almost every case the employer contributes a sum equal to that contributed by his men. These various factory units are so organized into a central body that the stronger ones are able to help the weaker. The money raised goes for the support of needy consumptive workmen in tuberculosis sanatoria.

In this way hundreds of factories in almost all of the large cities of Connecticut have been organized, and a large number of sick workingmen and their families are being cared for.

The mailers have endorsed the Portola Festival. Donations have been made to the Unemployed League, and to the A. F. of L. defense fund.

San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held April 16, 1909.

Meeting called to order at 8:10 p. m., President Kelly in the chair. Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

Credentials—Cooks' Helpers—L. Spinias, Geo. Enios, E. H. Perry. Printing Pressmen—Chas. Radebold, F. Norman, Geo. Spooner, F. Bollinger, vice J. P. White, A. T. Roche, A. Crossley. Boiler Makers, No. 410—W. Brown, A. Gale. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From Supervisor McLeran, stating that matter of United Railroads hauling dirt and freight had been referred to City Attorney for opinion, and pledging his co-operation to stop practice of freight carrying by the company. From the Department of the Interior, on Indian Affairs, stating that the Crescent Feather Company does not appear among the list of bidders on mattresses. From the United Hatters of North America, receipts for donations, and thanks for same. Referred to Executive Committee—From the Commonwealth Club, requesting the appointment of representatives to discuss past labor controversies. From J. J. Reid, dealing with the Electrical Workers internal dispute. Referred to "Labor Clarion" and Retail Grocery Clerks—From the Fresno County Farmers' Union, further information relative to placing their goods on the market. From the Tobacco Workers' International Union, stating that Gold Crumbs, Queen Quality, Duke's Mixture and Old North State cigarette tobacco are no longer entitled to the use of their label. Referred to Label Committee—From the Chicago Federation of Labor again calling the Council's attention to the National Model License League, and requesting co-operation. Referred to Organizing Committee—From the A. F. of L., in reference to organizing local union of tile setters.

The chair at this time appointed the following delegates to constitute the Labor Day committee: Wm. R. Hagerty, M. Casey, B. B. Rosenthal, R. Sexton, E. H. Lomasney, H. Gildea, D. J. Murray, A. J. Gallagher, Jos. Guinee, T. A. Reardon, Harry Cantrowith, Geo. A. Tracy, John I. Nolan, Wm. Wright, J. J. Breslin.

The secretary read a list of delegates whose non-attendance had caused their unions to be requested to elect successors in their places. The chair declared a vacancy in the office of director of the "Labor Clarion," Bro. Cornelius having resigned as delegate to the Council.

Reports of Unions—Grocery Clerks—Have reduced initiation fee to \$1. Garment Workers—Have signed agreements with Heynemann & Co., Neustadter Bros., and Sibbitt & Co. of Oakland. S. N. Wood & Co. have broken faith with the garment workers, having refused to live up to agreement made a year ago. Bookbinders—All unions have endorsed their new label; look for healthy demand for same. Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Ask all unionists to see that men connecting stoves show their membership cards. Barbers—Are forming State organization. Bakers—Business improving; will give a picnic on the first Wednesday in May; are succeeding with the Latin and French bakeries; Parisian Baking Co., unfair. Upholsterers—Business good; will assess members to assist hatters; have unionized McRoskey & Co. Machinists—Business dull; donated \$10 a week indefinitely to the hatters. Newspaper Solicitors—Are gaining in membership; demand the union card of all persons soliciting for newspapers. Box Makers—Situation unchanged; customers leaving unfair Pacific Box Factory. Stablemen—Still gaining in membership; are renewing boycott on the Golden Gate Stables; mistake in the impression that the Eureka Soda Works is employing Japs, it is the firm of Eggers & Co. Laundry Wagon Drivers—

Their dispute with the "Morning Call" adjusted satisfactorily. Hackmen—Ask that all members demand the button of drivers, and refuse to ride if same is not shown. Cooks—Business improving.

Executive Committee—The committee recommended that the Council declare its intention of levying a boycott on the North Point Laundry Co., 1812 Post street, subject to the report of the secretary. The secretary reported that adjustment seemed impossible at this time, and the Council declared its intention of levying a boycott on the North Point Laundry Company. The committee also reported that the wage scale of Bakers Union, No. 274, and the matter in connection with larger quarters for executive committee had been laid over one week, no committee appearing. Report of committee concurred in.

Law and Legislative Committee—The committee submitted a report to the effect that they did not concur in the proposed ordinance submitted by the Asiatic Exclusion League prohibiting the giving away of lunch in saloons and cafes. It was moved to non-concur in the report of the committee; motion lost. Moved that the recommendation of the committee be concurred in; carried. The previous question was called for, and put on the above motion.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Special Committee—Committee on assisting the hatters reported progress.

At this time the secretary moved that Miss Margaret C. Daley, representing the International Garment Workers of America, be granted the privilege of the floor to address the delegates in behalf of the garment workers' label. Miss Daley spoke upon the necessity of demanding the garment workers' label, and congratulated the Council on its organized strength; also called attention to the attitude of the S. N. Wood Co. (See article on page 3.)

The secretary submitted a report showing that \$284 had been donated to the relief of the Italian sufferers; \$114 to the Unemployed League fund, and \$85.10 had been sent through this office to the United Hatters' strike fund.

Nominations—Nominations for trustee to fill vacancy caused by the resignation of J. W. Hogan were called for. Bro. O. E. Henley was placed in nomination; it was moved that nominations close and secretary be instructed to cast ballot; carried. The chair declared Bro. Henley duly elected as trustee of the council. Delegate E. R. Neiss was appointed to act with the trustees during the absence of Bro. Schuppert.

New Business—Moved that the boycott levied by the Council on McRoskey & Co. be raised, the dispute having been adjusted; carried.

Receipts—Milk Wagon Drivers, \$8; Photo Engravers, \$4; Soda Water Drivers, \$2; Picture Frame Workers, \$4; Sail Makers, \$4; Blacksmiths' Helpers, \$4; Retail Delivery Drivers, \$4; Pavers, \$2; Ramermen, \$2; Bakers, No. 24, \$14; Waiters, \$20; Web Pressmen, donation to Unemployed League, \$5. Total, \$93.

Expenses—Secretary, \$30; stenographer, \$20; postage, \$5; "Call," 75c; "Daily News," 25c; Allen's Press Clipping Bureau, \$5; Miss Mae Kieran, extra stenographic work, \$18. Total, \$79.

P. S.—All members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

Adjourned at 10:45 p. m.

Respectfully submitted,
ANDREW J. GALLAGHER, Secretary.

The mother of a conscientious little miss, wishing to rid her of the fear of some cows in a field through which she had to pass, told her to go right by and pretend she did not see them.

"But, mamma," protested the small maid, wouldn't that be deceiving the cows?"

oo
**Patronize
Home Industry
and wear
Union Hats**

Lundstrom Hats

ARE MADE IN SAN FRANCISCO
BY UNION MEN.

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Attorney-at-Law**

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For Women in Union and Home



One line of work which women have recently taken up is accounting. There are said to be about twenty-five women engaged in this work in the United States. They have come into this field within the last two or three years and have met with unexpected success. It is hard work, but it is far more remunerative, according to a writer in the "Bookkeeper," than any other of the professions in which women have heretofore engaged. A director in a leading commercial school of New York says: "I know of two women in well known concerns who have mapped out and put into operation a complete new system of finance methods for their employers and who have been intrusted with big funds for profitable investment and whose advice has been followed in many other important business undertakings. The number of such women who have proved their ability and liking for this responsible and remunerative work is steadily growing. It offers a splendid field for the woman who is not loath to accept responsibilities and who has a liking for the hard work it entails and who is ambitious."

Nearly all the commercial schools of New York show a steady increase in the number of women students over previous years. One of them reports that four-fifths of its students in the regular business course this year, which includes stenography, commercial law, banking, English and kindred subjects, are women.

In the bookkeeping classes there are about as many women as men. A very large proportion of these women, who appear to have marked out a business career, are college bred, and many others are high school graduates. One reason given for this tendency is the overcrowding of such professions as teaching.

* * *

Mrs. Humphry Ward, the authoress, is the leader of the anti-suffraget movement in England.

* * *

An inquiry made by the British Board of Trade into French industrial conditions shows that in France wives and children contribute to the family income to a greater extent than is generally believed. An analysis of 5,605 household budgets of working-class families in Paris and in representative industrial towns throughout the republic disclosed the fact, says the "World," that among families earning \$10 a week or more, 38 per cent of the income is contributed by the wife and children. In the lowest income group (\$6 and under), their joint contributions constitute 15 per cent of the total income, and in the other groups vary from 11.5 per cent to 24.7 per cent. The wife's individual earnings range from 8.6 per cent to 14.5 per cent. In the town of Roanne, with a population of 24,901, 97 out of every 100 wives aid in the family support.

* * *

James K. Hackett's mother travels about the country with him in his private car. She is 70 years old.

Household Hints and Recipes.

Rag Rug.—To make a rug just as nice, and twice as durable, as any bought at a store, take wool scraps, cut fine as for rug carpet or portieres, then take a piece of wire twice as long as you want your rug wide, bend it in the middle like a hair pin, wind your rags on it, sew through middle of the pin with sewing machine to a strong canvas foundation, pull out pin and repeat till frilled, then clip all even; bind, or, better still, line with any dark stout material.

Flat Utensils.—Whenever it is possible to secure them, sauce pans and stewing kettles should

be selected with flat bottoms. It has been the fate of every housekeeper to find, at rare intervals it is true, the sauce pan with a round stove surface so unreliable that it has been easily upset by the very slight weight of its handle. A more formidable objection, however, is the smallness of its stove surface. The flat bottomed pan with its larger surface on the stove plate, or over the gas flame, will begin to boil more rapidly and will boil evenly with a smaller flame beneath it.

To Save Your Sugar.—In making jelly of any kind, strain the juice, then boil steadily for about twenty minutes. Take from fire, measure, and add the sugar, then boil about five minutes longer. Your jelly will be as good, and at the end of the fruit season you will be several pounds of sugar ahead.

Delicious Vegetable Soup.—Take six or eight good sized tomatoes, two medium sized turnips, one-fourth head cabbage, three onions, two carrots, small bunch of parsley, a few stalks of celery if liked, and chop all fine for ordinary soup. Boil in just enough salted water to keep from burning. Have ready two quarts of good rich milk (a little cream adds to it) heated to boiling; turn this on the boiled vegetables. Add a generous lump of butter, a little pepper, and serve piping hot.

Boiled German Dinner.—Boil a chunk of ham. When partly done, add six or eight carrots, three or four potatoes, diced, and can of green string beans. When done add tablespoonful of flour with a little vinegar. Salt and pepper to taste.

Salmon Salad.—For salmon salad, flake salmon, moisten with boiled salmon dressing, and arrange in nests of crisp lettuce leaves. Garnish with yolk of hard boiled egg forced through a potato ricer, and the white of a hard boiled egg cut in strips.

Boiled Dressing.—There are many people who do not care for olive oil, and for them there must be a boiled salad dressing. Mix one-half tablespoonful of salt, one-half tablespoonful of mustard, three-fourths of a tablespoonful of sugar, one egg slightly beaten, two and one-half tablespoonsful of melted butter, and three-fourths of a cupful of thin cream. When thoroughly blended add slowly one-fourth of a cupful of vinegar. Cook in a double boiler, stirring constantly until the mixture thickens slightly. Strain and cool.

Oatmeal Crackers.—Two cups of rolled oats, two cups of flour, one large cup of drippings of lard, one and one-half cups of light brown sugar, one tablespoonful of New Orleans molasses, one teaspoonful of salt, one teaspoonful soda dissolved in one cup of boiling water, add more flour; roll out thin, cut in squares, and bake in quick oven.

Feather Cake.—Four tablespoonsful butter, one cup milk, one cup sugar, four eggs, three cups flour, three teaspoonsful baking powder. Bake in layers.

Household Bread.—Sift twice together one quart of flour, one teaspoon of salt, two heaping teaspoons baking powder. Make a well in the center; add gradually sufficient cold liquid—water, milk, or equal quantities of each—to mix to a stiff batter of soft dough; this will require about one pint of liquid. Turn at once into a greased loaf-pan, then smooth the top with a knife dipped in melted butter, and bake immediately in a moderate oven about an hour. When done take from the pan, moisten with the hand dipped in cold water, wrap in bread cloth till cold.

Turnips with Sauce.—Pare small white turnips of even size and cook in salted water until tender. Drain, scoop a little cup from the top of each and fill with a little rich cream sauce. Dust on a little minced parsley.

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We wish to announce that ALL of OUR GARMENTS are made in OUR own MODERN WORKSHOP, BY SKILLED UNION MECHANICS, and the PRICE IS NO HIGHER than the non-union firm. Let us MAKE your

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Pioneers of the Union Label in this City

Open Saturday Evenings Until 10 o'Clock

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Reliable Jewelers
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Expert Optician.Largest and finest assort-
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Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware,
Cut Glass, Opera Glasses, Umbrellas and Silver Novelties.715 Market St., next Call Bldg.
2593 Mission St., near 22d.
All watch repairing war-
ranted for 2 years.CAN'T BUST'EM
OVERALLS & PANTS

UNION MADE

ARGONAUT SHIRTS

Labor Council—Alameda County**Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held April 12, 1909.**

Meeting called to order at 8:10 p. m., President William Spooner in the chair. Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

Communications—From Stage Employees, No. 107, asking endorsement of Council to section 3 of their trade rules, in regard to class C houses; referred to executive board. From Campaign Committee Y. M. C. A. soliciting subscriptions for stock in proposed new building; filed. From International Piano and Organ Workers' Union, warning Council of one E. Kohn, who is traveling through the country fraudulently arranging for voting contests for pianos; filed. From J. D. Mackenzie, State Labor Commissioner, acknowledging receipt of complimentary resolutions; filed. From Suspender Makers' Union of New York, soliciting all union men to insist upon buying suspenders bearing their label.

Bills.—Business representative's salary, \$30; janitor, \$8. Ordered paid.

Report of Unions—Bakers—Good work has been done in San Francisco among the French bakeries; they intend doing the same in Oakland. Tailors—Fight still on with Marshall Steel & Co., Berkeley; Steel complaining of the poor work being done for them, and that the firm could not stand it much longer. Box Makers—Stamp has been taken from cigar box factory at Sacramento; no boxes being made now with union stamp; expected that there would soon be a union factory established either in Oakland or San Francisco. Cooks and Waiters—Are still trying to unionize the Forum Cafe. Teamsters—A good fight is being made with help of union in San Francisco against Bekin's Van and Storage Co.; urged union assistance.

Report of Executive Board—Recommended that in matter of Bijou Dream and Marlowe Theaters, business representative notify Mr. Selby, proprietor, that he must discharge two of the operators in his employ and replace them with members of Moving Picture Operators' Union; that if he failed to do so the Bijou Dream and Marlowe Theaters be placed on the "we don't patronize list" of the Council; concurred in. Recommended that stage employees transmit to Council written request in order to have Gaiety Theater placed on "we don't patronize list"; concurred in. Recommended that appeal for financial aid for United Hatters be left to affiliated unions; concurred in.

Report of Business Representative—Reported on matter of citing Mr. Selby to appear before executive board of Council; also on Boot and Shoe Workers and Heeseman's store in Berkeley, Union Men's Orphanage, Forum Cafe; report accepted.

Nomination of Officers was had for the second week; election Monday, April 26, 1909. It was ordered that where there was no contest, the secretary should cast the ballot, and where there was, ballot should be taken.

New Business—Bro. McMillan made an appeal for financial assistance for the Union Men's Orphanage. After his remarks the president ordered a recess of ten minutes to allow him to sell stock. The delegates responded liberally, and a goodly sum was realized. Bro. King of Newspaper Solicitors was obligated. It was ordered that matter of proper ventilation of Council Hall be left to executive board, with power to act.

Good and Welfare—Fraternal Delegate C. R. Brown spoke in regard to Orphanage, and guaranteed both his moral and financial support; also requested that Council select two of its delegates to address meeting at his church along union labor lines; request complied with, selection of

speakers left to executive board. Bro. King spoke of progress being made by Solicitors' Union, and requested that all men employed in soliciting for papers be asked for their cards. Bro. Reboli of retail clerks spoke in regard to United Hatters' trouble; he said that if union men desired to help, all should insist upon the label, as the moral support in this regard was what they most desired.

Report of Secretary-Treasurer—Carmen, \$37.50; Printing Pressmen, \$8.30; S. P. Co., \$5; Electrical Workers, \$30; Shoe Workers, \$5; Musicians, \$12; Cooks and Waiters, \$17; report accepted.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

Meeting adjourned at 10:50 p. m.

F. C. JOSLYN, Recording Secretary.

VALLEJO TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL.**Synopsis of the Minutes of Regular Meeting Held April 16, 1909.**

Called to order at 8 p. m., President G. M. Jewett in the chair. Minutes of the previous meeting read and approved.

Communications—From Plumbers and Gas Fitters' International Union, relative to local union retaining delegates in the Council; filed. From "Appeal to Reason"; filed. From Electrical Workers; filed.

Reports of Unions—Carpenters—Initiated one. Laundry Workers—Will submit list of those who patronize Japanese laundries; initiated nine of the apprentices employed in the navy yard; report smoker and dance a success. Federal—Initiated four. Typographical—Received two by traveling card; progressing in "Saturday Evening Post" campaign.

Reports of Committees—Law and Legislative—Recommend election of a business agent to act for all unions affiliated; referred to delegates to take up with their respective unions. Municipal Committee—Change of water rates considered; will insist that San Francisco, Vallejo & Napa Valley Railway be required to conform to same regulations demanded by the unions as were conceded by the Randall, Trowbridge & Wright Co. in making application for a street railway franchise; advocate recall of delinquent city officials. Labor Day Committee—Report progress; will issue call for meeting.

New Business—Matter of organizing post office employees referred to executive committee. Secretary instructed to secure copies of direct primary law and to write Secretary of Navy for a definite decision as to whether a navy yard employee will be in danger of discharge if he run for public office to which no salary is attached. Matter of placing Contractor McDonald on the unfair list referred to executive committee. Council went on record as condemning a scurrilous circular issued by H. H. Bryant as harmful to the best interests of Vallejo and the navy yard.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

Adjourned to April 23, 1909.

FRANK M. WYNKOOP, Correspondent.

Carriages and buggies for work or play. Pacific Carriage Co., 23 Dolores St. ***



SEE that the Barten-
der who waits on
you wears one of these
Buttons. The Color for
April, Black on Orange

S. N. WOOD & CO.

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From MAKER to Wearer



This is the Label of the
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Custom-made Clothing

The following named custom tailoring firms are entitled to use the Union Label of the Journeyman Tailors' Union of America:
Kelleher & Browne, 11-15 Seventh St.
Abe Jacobs, 1005 Market St.
Armstrong & Levy, 44 Eddy St.
Nate Levy, 1020 Fillmore St.
Rosenblum & Abraham, 937 Market St.
L. J. Bork, 93 Eddy St.
O'Connor, 132 Van Ness Ave.
P. Gilligan, Mission St. at 20th.
Dixon & McCrystle, 219 Kearny St.
McDonald & Collett, 2184 Mission St.; also 741 Market St.
Broadway Tailors, 1753 O'Farrell St.
T. P. O'Dowd, 174 Church St.
H. LeBaron Smith, 756 Golden Gate Ave.
Charles Lyons, 1432 Fillmore; 731 Van Ness Ave., and 771 Market St.
W. F. Peters, 3040 Mission St.
A. H. Behm, 3030 24th St.
Jausatits & Kainen, Room 509, Humboldt Bank Bldg.
Joe Fass, 2977 Mission St.
Martin Bros., Humboldt Bank Bldg.
Asher Bros., 1150 Market St.
J. Dresner, 1188 McAllister St.
Thos. J. Davis, 926 Market St.
M. Weiner, 3005 16th St.
Neuhaus & Co., 506 Market St.
H. Levy, 3027 16th St.
Peterson & Harrison, 2756 Mission St.
J. J. Sword, 3013 24th St.
S. Jones, 2873 16th St.
C. L. Braun, 303 Noe St.
Ryan Bros., 2469 Mission St.
Pacific Avenue Tailors, 1608 Pacific Ave.

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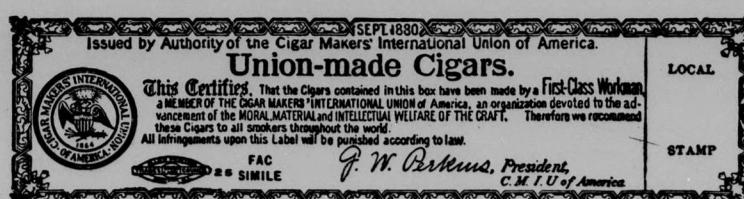
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Near Mission.
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ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL.



LIST OF UNION OFFICES.

- *Linotype Machines.
- †Monotype Machines.
- ‡Simplex Machines.
- (2) Abbott, F. H., 545-547 Mission.
- (116) Althof & Bahls, 330 Jackson.
- (37) Altvater Printing Co., 2565 Mission.
- (52) American Printing Co., 88 First.
- (79) Arrow Printing Co., 2325 California.
- (1) Art Printery, The, 1208 Golden Gate Ave.
- (172) Automatic Printing Co., 410 Sacramento.
- (48) Baldwin-Rooney Printing Co., 166 Valencia.
- (185) Banister & Oster, 320 McAllister.
- (7) *Barry, Jas. H. Co., 1122-1124 Mission.
- (16) Bartow, J. S., 88 First.
- (82) Baumann Printing Co., 120 Church.
- (73) *Belcher & Phillips, 509-511 Howard.
- (6) Benson, Charles W., 1134 Tennessee.
- (14) Ben Franklin Press, 184 Erie.
- (139) Bien, San Francisco (Danish - Norwegian), 643 Stevenson.
- (89) Boehme & Mecready, 513½ Octavia.
- (99) *Bolte & Braden, 50 Main.
- (202) *Bonnington, F. J. & Co., 809 Mission.
- (196) Borgel & Downie, 718 Mission.
- (104) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
- (166) Brower-Morse Co., 136 Fern Ave.
- (93) Brown & Power, 327 California.
- (3) *Brunt, Walter N. Co., 860 Mission.
- (4) Buckley & Curtin, 38 Mint Ave.
- (8) *Bulletin, The, 767 Market.
- (176) California Press, 50 Main.
- (10) *Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, Battery and Commercial.
- (11) *Call, The, Third and Market.
- (71) Canessa Printing Co., 635 Montgomery.
- (90) *Carlisle, A. & Co., 251-253 Bush.
- (39) Collins, C. J., 3358 Twenty-second.
- (97) Commercial Art Co., 53 Third.
- (206) Cottle Printing Co., 2589 Mission.
- (40) *Chronicle, The, Market and Kearny.
- (41) Coast Seamen's Journal, 44-46 East.
- (142) *Crocker, H. S. & Co., 230-240 Brannan.
- (25) *Daily News, Ninth near Folsom.
- (157) Davis, H. L., 1552 Eddy.
- (12) Dettner Press, 451 Bush.
- (179) *Donaldson & Moir, 330 Jackson.
- (46) Eastman & Co., 2792 Pine.
- (54) Elite Printing Co., 897 Valencia.
- (62) Eureka Press, Inc., 718 Mission.
- (42) *Examiner, The, Folsom & Spear.
- (53) Foster & Ten Boesch, 340 Howard.
- (101) Francis-Valentine Co., 285 Thirteenth.
- (180) Frank Printing Co., 1353 Post.
- (203) *Franklin Linotype Co., 509 Sansome.
- (78) Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co., Battery and Sacramento.
- (121) *German Demokrat, 51 Third.
- (75) Gille Co., 2257 Mission.
- (56) *Gilmartin & Co., Ecker and Stevenson.
- (201) *Globe, Evening, Battery and Commercial.
- (188) Globe Press, 3249 Twenty-third.
- (17) Golden State Printing Co., 1842 Sutter.
- (140) Goldwin Printing Co., 1757 Mission.
- (193) Gregory, E. L., 245 Drumm.
- (190) Griffith, E. B., 581 Valencia.
- (122) Guedet Printing Co., 966 Market.
- (127) *Halle & Scott, 68 Fremont.
- (36) Hanak Hargens Co., 562 Fulton.
- (20) Hancock Bros., 227 Bush.
- (158) *Hanson Printing Co., 259 Natoma.
- (19) *Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.
- (47) Hughes, E. C. Co., 725 Folsom.
- (150) *International Printing Co., 330 Jackson.
- (66) Jalumstein Printing Co., 514 Turk.
- (98) Janssen Printing Co., 533 Mission.
- (124) Johnson & Twilley, 1272 Folsom.
- (21) Labor Clarion, 316 Fourteenth.
- (111) Lafontaine, J. R., 243 Minna.
- (168) Lanson, Paul, 732 Broadway.
- (50) Latham & Swallow, 510 Clay.
- (191) Lauray, Julian, 1310 Stockton.
- (141) *La Voce del Popolo, 641 Stevenson.
- (57) *Leader, The, 643 Stevenson.
- (118) Livingston, L., 640 Commercial.
- (108) Levington Printing Co., 1540 California.
- (45) Liss, H. C., 500 Utah.
- (44) Lynch, James T., 28-30 Van Ness Avenue.
- (102) Mackey & McMahon, Brady and W. Mission.
- (175) Marnell & Co., 77 Fourth.
- (174) *Marshall Press, 809 Mission.
- (23) Majestic Press, 315 Hayes.
- (205) Mayer Printing Co., 164 Sanchez.
- (22) Mitchell, John J., 52 Second.
- (58) Monahan, John, 311 Battery.
- (24) Morris Travers Press, Commercial and Front.
- (159) McCracken Printing Co., 806 Laguna.
- (55) McNeil Bros., 788 McAllister.
- (91) McNicoll, John R., 532 Commercial.
- (65) *Murdock Press, The, 68 Fremont.
- (115) *Myself-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.
- (105) *Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.
- (43) Nevin, C. W., 916 Howard.
- (86) O. K. Printing Co., 2299 Bush.
- (144) Organized Labor, 1122 Mission.
- (59) Pacific Heights Printery, 2484 Sacramento.
- (81) *Pernau Publishing Co., 423 Hayes.
- (70) *Phillips & Van Orden, 509-511 Howard.
- (110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.
- (60) *Post, The Evening, 992 Valencia.
- (109) Primo Press, 67 First.
- (143) Progress Printing Co., 1004 Devisadero.
- (64) Richmond Banner, The, 320 Sixth Avenue.
- (61) *Recorder, The, 643 Stevenson.
- (26) Roesch Co., Louis, Fifteenth and Mission.
- (83) Samuel, Wm., 16 Larkin.
- (30) Sanders Printing Co., 448 Pine.
- (145) *San Francisco Newspaper Union, 818 Mission.
- (84) San Rafael Independent, San Rafael, Cal.
- (194) San Rafael Tocsin, San Rafael, Cal.
- (154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom near Second.
- (125) *Shanley Co., The, 6 Ritch.
- (13) *Shannon-Conmy Printing Co., 509 Sansome.
- (152) South City Printing Co., South San Francisco.
- (31) Springer & Co., 1039 Market.

- (28) *Stanley-Taylor Co., 554 Bryant.
- (29) Standard Printing Co., 324 Clay.
- (88) Stewart Printing Co., 480 Turk.
- (49) Stockwitz Printing Co., 1118 Turk.
- (63) Telegraph Press, 66 Turk.
- (149) Terry Printing Co., 3410 Nineteenth.
- (187) Town Talk, 88 First.
- (163) Union Lithograph Co., 741 Harrison.
- (177) United Presbyterian Press, 1074 Guerrero.
- (85) Upton Bros. & Dalzelle, 115 Welch.
- (171) Upham, Isaac Co., Seventeenth and Folsom.
- (33) *Van Cott, W. S., 88 First.
- (35) Wale Printing Co., Fillmore and Bush.
- (161) Western Press, Inc., 3211 Sixteenth.
- (34) Williams, Jos., 1215 Turk.
- (189) *Williams Printing Co., 406 Sutter.
- (112) Wolff, Louis A., 64 Elgin Park.

BOOKBINDERS.

- (2) Abbott, F. H., 545-547 Mission.
- (116) Althof & Bahls, 330 Jackson.
- (128) Barry, Ed., 508 Commercial.
- (104) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
- (93) Brown & Power Co., 327 California.
- (142) Crocker Co., H. S., 230-240 Brannan.
- (56) Gilmartin Co., Ecker and Stevenson.
- (19) Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.
- (47) Hughes, E. C., 725 Folsom.
- (100) Kitchen, Jno. & Co., 67 First.
- (132) McIntyre, Jno. B., 1165 Howard.
- (131) Malloy, Frank & Co., 251-253 Bush.
- (115) Mysell-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.
- (105) Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.
- (110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.
- (154) Schhabacher-Frey Co., Folsom near Second.
- (47) Slater, J. A., 725 Folsom.
- (28) Stanley-Taylor Co., 554 Bryant.
- (132) Thumbl & Rutherford, 721-723 Larkin.
- (163) Union Lithograph Co., 741 Harrison.
- (171) Upham, Isaac Co., Seventeenth and Folsom.
- (85) Upton Bros. & Dalzelle, 115 Welch.
- (133) Webster, Fred, Ecker and Stevenson.

PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

- (52) Attwood-Hinkins, 547 Montgomery.
- (27) Bingley, L. B., 1076 Howard.
- (37) Brown, Wm., Engraving Co., 365 McAllister.
- (36) California Photo Engraving Co., 141 Valencia.
- (30) Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, Commercial and Battery.
- (29) Commercial Art Co., 53 Third.
- (28) Phoenix Photo-Engraving Co., 557 Clay.
- (44) Sierra Engraving Co., Commercial and Front.
- (38) Western Process Eng. Co., 369 Natoma.

ELECTROTYERS AND STEREOTYERS.

- Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, Commercial and Battery.
- Hoffsneider Bros., 138 Second.

MAILERS.

- Rightway Mailing Agency, 391 Jessie.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this list out and post it at home:

- American Tobacco Company.
- Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co.
- Bekin Van & Storage Company.
- Brockton Shoe Company, 1025 Fillmore.
- Butterick patterns and publications.
- Capitol Restaurant, 726 Turk.
- Carson Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal.
- Clark's Bakery, 439 Van Ness Avenue.
- Golden Gate Stables, 806 Buchanan.
- Gunst, M. A., Cigar Stores.
- Hart, M., furnishing goods, 1548 Fillmore.
- Moraghan Oyster Company.
- National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.
- Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
- Sutro Baths.
- Terminus Barber Shop, 16 Market.
- United Cigar Stores.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the Central Labor Council of Alameda County. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this list out and post it at home:

- American Fuel Co.
- Barber Shop, 471 8th street.
- Becker Markets, 908 Washington and 519 13th streets.
- Bekin Van and Storage Company.
- Busy Bee Shoe Shop, 11th street, between Broadway and Franklin.
- Eagle Box Factory.
- Holstrom, horseshoer, 1320 San Pablo avenue.
- Pike Woolen Mills, tailors.
- Renacker, tailor, 418 San Pablo avenue.

Chew Banker, the Clean Tobacco.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

The regular meeting will be held next Sunday afternoon (April 25th) in Labor Temple hall at 316 Fourteenth street. Besides the regular order of business, officers will be nominated for the coming year, and there will undoubtedly be a large attendance.

William T. ("Did") Smith died on Sunday, April 18th, aged thirty-nine years. He was a native of California. His relatives are living in Victoria, B. C. Mr. Smith had worked on the newspapers of this and other cities on the coast, and prior to his last sickness was employed in the "Call" composing room. He was well liked by his associates for his many sterling qualities. The funeral was held last Wednesday afternoon, the interment taking place in Cypress Lawn cemetery.

"Larry" Lyon died in the Union Printers' Home last Sunday, April 18th. He was one of the best known printers in the newspaper section of San Francisco. Mr. Lyon left for the Home during the last week of February, and it was realized that his condition was serious. He was forty-three years of age. His full name was Stephen Amos Lyon. The remains were interred at Colorado Springs.

Wilson J. Taylor of the job section left for the Home last Wednesday evening. His health is poor, but it is hoped the change of climate will prove beneficial.

P. H. Desmond is a candidate for the office of president.

Walter L. Ferguson of Bosqui's is on the sick list. He is suffering from bronchitis.

A. R. Hopkins has gone to Oakland to take charge of the new Scripps-McRae paper which will appear in a few days.

H. Herbert Steele writes from Pittsburg that he is prospering and well. He is reading proof on one of the daily papers.

A. G. Barmore, formerly superintendent of the Calkins Syndicate, has purchased the Hollister "Free Lance" from A. P. Bettsworth.

H. N. Doty of the printers has been elected president of the Stockton central body.

Val Hassmer, formerly a member of No. 21, is in Hot Springs, Ark. From there he will go to Oklahoma City, and, after experiencing a cyclone or two, return to Pasadena.

Wm. Lundin is the new president and Sydney W. Green the secretary and business agent of the Los Angeles Allied Printing Trades Council. Mr. Green, at one time a member of No. 21, and prior to that on the roll of Denver Typographical Union, was married on April 8th to Miss Katherine Cole at Santa Ana. The "Express" chapel of Los Angeles presented the couple with a dining table.

W. S. Kirk, formerly of the "Chronicle" chapel, now proprietor of the Placerville (El Dorado County) "Nugget," will consolidate his paper next month with the El Dorado "Republican," and own and manage the new enterprise.

During March the Los Angeles Printing Company, which has been non-union for twenty years, was signed up.

Secretary F. H. Lawrence of No. 180, West Fifth street, Sioux City, Iowa, is very anxious to locate J. P. Morrison, a linotype operator and at one time foreman of the Sioux City "Journal" composing room.

The next funeral delegation will be selected from the following: A. Engel, W. L. Ferguson, A. L. Fulton, H. Fulton, W. L. Fulton, H. A. Funke, F. G. Fall, J. O. Fletcher, D. S. Felter, Geo. A. Fox, Ed. H. Felter, Raymond Farr, W. A. Gallagher, Peter Galli, D. J. Gallick, E. R. Galloway, T. F. Galloway, Homer Gambler, S. J. Garrison, W. H. S. Gavin, Chas. Gerlach, J. J. Gerran, D. H. Gloss, F. W. Gnekow, Sam Goldstein, Thos. Goldstein, S. Goodman, H. H. Gould and Miss M. H. Grady.

DIRECTORY
OF UNIONS

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters on second and fourth Wednesdays. Law and Legislative Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters phone, Market 2853.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 92 Steuart.

Bakers, No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Bakers (Cracker), No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Garibaldi Hall, Broadway, between Kearny and Montgomery.

Bakers (Pie)—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Mission Turner Hall, 18th and Valencia.

Barbers—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—2d Wednesdays, 214 Guerrero.

Bartenders, No. 41—Meet Mondays, 1213 Market.

Bay and River Steamboatmen—Hdqr., 51 Steuart.

Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine), No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Boiler Makers, No. 205—Tuesdays, 1180 Kentucky.

Boiler Makers, No. 25—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Roesch Hall, 15th and Mission.

Bookbinders, No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, 14th and Guerrero.

Boot and Shoe Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, 8:30 p. m., Moseback's Hall.

Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Mangel's Hall, 24th and Folsom.

Bootblacks—1st and 3d Sundays, 1520 Stockton.

Brewery Workmen, No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Beer Drivers, No. 227—Headquarters, 177 Capp; meet 2d and 4th Thursdays.

Beer Bottlers, No. 293—Headquarters, 177 Capp; meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters.

Broom Makers—3d Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Box Makers and Sawyers—1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.

Butchers—Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 314 14th.

Boat Builders—2d and 4th Fridays—Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cigar Makers—Headquarters, 316 14th; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cloak Makers—Headquarters, 1638 Eddy; meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays.

Cloth Hat and Cap Makers, No. 9—G. Brachman, 1142 Turk.

Cemetery Employes, — 1st and 3d Wednesdays Wolf's Hall, Ocean View.

Cooks' Helpers—Headquarters, 395 Franklin; meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays.

Coopers (Machine)—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Coopers, No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cooks, No. 44—Meet Thursdays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 590 Eddy.

Drug Clerks, No. 472—Meet Fridays at 9 p. m., at 343 Van Ness Ave.

Electrical Workers, No. 633—Meet Mondays, 395 Franklin.

Electrical Workers, No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 395 Franklin.

Electrical Workers, No. 537—Meet Wednesdays, 46 Steuart.

Garment Workers, No. 131—Headquarters, 316 14th; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Garment Cutters — Twin Peaks Hall, 1st and 3d Wednesdays.

Gas Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays; Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays; office, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Hackmen—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Horseshoers—2d and 4th Thursdays, 182 Church.

Hatters—C. Davis, Secy., 1178 Market.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.

Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Sunday (10:30 a. m.), Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness Ave.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Temple, 14th and Guerrero.

Machinists, No. 68—Headquarters, 228 Oak; meet Wednesdays.

Machinists Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge, No. 1—J. Raymond Hooper, Secy., 842 Fulton.

Machine Hands—2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Mailers—Labor Bureau Association Hall, 677 McAllister; 4th Monday.

Molders, No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays; Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce Ave.

Milkers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters, Helvetia Hall, 3964 Mission.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Wednesdays, 177 Capp.

Moving Picture Projecting Machine Operators, No. 162—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, 68 Haight.

Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

Newspaper Solicitors, No. 12,766—Jas. Moran, Secy.; 1164 O'Farrell.

Pavers, No. 18—Meet 1st Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Paste Makers—1st and 3d Sundays, 441 Broadway.

Post Office Clerks—Meet last Fridays, Polito Hall, 16th bet. Dolores and Guerrero.

Photo Engravers, No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.

Picture Frame Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Headquarters, 56 Mission; meet Thursdays, Firemen's Hall, Steuart.

Printing Pressmen, No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radebold, Business Agent, 397 Jessie.

Pattern Makers—Meet alternate Saturdays, Pattern Makers' Hall, 3134 Twenty-first.

Press Feeders and Assistants — 2d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 397 Jessie.

Rammermen—1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Retail Clerks, No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Retail Shoe Clerks, No. 410—Meet Fridays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 807 Folsom.

Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, 397 Franklin.

Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Laundry Workers—1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Street Railway Employees—Meet Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Mondays, 44 East.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3d Monday, 91 Steuart.

Ship Drillers—Meet last Sunday, 114 Dwight.

Ship Joiners—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, 14 Folsom; headquarters, 10 Folsom.

Ship Painters, No. 986—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Woodman's Hall, 17th bet. Mission and Valencia. Headquarters, 924 Natoma.

Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Drivers — A. E. Franklin, 649 Castro.

Sugar Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesday and 2d Sunday, 316 14th.

Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Stable Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, 807 Folsom near 4th.

Tanners—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 24th and Potrero Ave.

Tailors (Journeymen), No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Teamsters — Headquarters, 536 Bryant; meet Thursday.

Theatrical Employes—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.

Typographical, No. 21—Headquarters, Rooms 122, 123, 124, Investors' Building, Fourth and Market. L. Michelson, Secy., Meet last Sunday, 316 14th.

Upholsterers—Tuesday, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Undertakers' Assistants—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 431 Duboce Ave.

Waiters, No. 30—Meet Wednesdays, 8:30 p. m., at headquarters, 590 Eddy.

Waitresses, No. 48—Meet Mondays, at headquarters, Jefferson Square Hall, 925 Golden Gate Ave.

Web Pressmen—4th Monday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Water Workers, No. 12,306 — Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Lily Hall, 135 Gough.

FAIR DAIRIES.

The Milkers' Union, No. 8861, announces that the following dairies are conforming to the regulations of the union respecting hours and wages and also use the label of the Milkers' Union.

Central Milk Company, 21st and Folsom.
J. A. Christen & Sons, 1427 Valencia street.
Charles Dias, Wayland and Hamilton streets.
Mrs. T. Emhoff, Portland Dairy, 325 Hanover.
Nick Hansen, California Dairy, 617 Amazon Ave.
C. M. Johnson, 1278 Hampshire street.
New Boss Dairy, Jos. Kense, Six Mile House.
Mt. Hamilton Dairy, Frank Marty, 901 Silver Ave.
People's Dairy, Martin Johnson, San Bruno road.
American Dairy, Louis Kahn, 515 Charter Oak St.
Fairmount Dairy, Hyland and Mission streets,
John Brannen.

A facsimile of the label appears in the advertising columns of the "Labor Clarion."

FAIR LISTS

STORES FAIR TO GROCERY CLERKS.

The Grocery Clerks publish the following fair stores:

Heinecke Bros., 18th and Collingwood.
P. J. Mahoney, 21st and Bryant.
W. & H. Hohn, 90 Sanchez.
Thos. H. Corcoran & Co., 1201 Valencia.
John W. Schmidt, 800 Point Lobos Avenue.
D. J. O'Keefe, 2928 Twenty-third.

MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

Headquarters and secretary's office, 68 Haight street.

At the regular weekly meeting of the board of directors, held on April 20th, President Harry Menke presiding, Mr. M. J. Anderson was admitted to membership by initiation, and Messrs. C. A. Sager, of Local 340, Freeport, Ill., and L. S. Shrimplin, of Local 153, San Jose, were admitted on transfer. The application for membership of Mr. F. M. Gerald was laid over one week.

Following named members have been reinstated to membership in good standing: A. Bluth, A. E. Bruhn, P. Demetrio, J. Dennis, W. A. Eames, F. C. Heinemann, G. R. Kaufman, E. L. Pimentel, R. Ruiz-Ramirez, and Mrs. E. Schroeder.

The list of members selected for service in the union funeral band is herewith presented: Piccolo, G. W. Comfort; flutes, A. L. Daniel and C. A. Dickman; E flat clarinets, M. F. Walten and C. P. Abbiati; B flat clarinets, J. E. Spink, J. Stross, F. Ulissi, A. Vendt, A. D. Victor-Pacheco, F. W. Wetmore, J. Wiener, L. Wrobel, N. Zannini, F. Allen, F. P. Anthes, H. Arf and A. L. Bangle; bassoon, G. B. Warn; cornets, C. C. Cline, C. W. Crabtree, D. R. Crane, J. H. Cray, B. A. Dering, W. G. Dewey and H. Dibben; altos, B. Yunker, H. Zecker, J. Zoberbier (horn), and H. F. Anderson; trombones, J. F. Kafka, F. E. Kaufman, C. H. King and E. H. Leonard; baritones, J. Foley, A. J. Giacomini and G. L. Glenn; tubas, L. S. Otis, J. Peckham, C. J. Pierard and A. M. Pihlstrom; bass drum, T. L. Zeh; gong, J. S. Batchelor; small drums, G. L. Blake and A. E. Bruhn.

Any member in the above list that does not desire to render service with the funeral band is required to promptly notify the recording secretary to that effect.

At the request of the uniform committee, consisting of Messrs. F. Hyman, A. A. Greenbaum, L. N. Ritzau, D. M. Wright and M. F. Walten, the members are advised that the above committee will not accept orders for the making of uniforms after April 30, 1909.

Mrs. Marc Blumenberg, wife of the proprietor and editor of the "Musical Courier," of New York City, was entertained at the home of J. A. Keogh on Tuesday evening, April 13th, prior to her departure for New York and Paris. Mrs. Blumenberg, who is herself an excellent vocalist and pianist, evinces great interest in local musical matters, and speaks warmly in praise of the excellence of instrumental performance in San Francisco and vicinity, the Easter Festival concert at Dreamland Rink on Sunday, April 11th, under direction of Mr. Paul Steindorff, particularly claiming her admiration and attention.

Orpheum.

The program at the Orpheum for next week will have for its chief novel feature Lillian Mortimer, who will present a play of her own writing, entitled "Po White Trash Jinny." The Four Sisters Amatis will present a unique and charming musical offering. They play on different pianos at the same time classical and popular selections. Knight Brothers and Marion Sawtelle will contribute an eccentric singing and dancing act. Next week will be the second of Grigolati's Aerial Ballet and their latest flying novelty, Butterflies and Doves. It will be the last of Margaret Moffat and company in "Awake at the Switch," Paul Sandor's Miniature Circus, Arcadia, and Frank Fogarty in his quaint, humorous and human observations. A new series of motion pictures will be an interesting finale to a most enjoyable entertainment.

"Isn't my hat a poem, dear?"

"Well, judging by its proportions I should call it a serial story."

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION PENSIONS. How the Plan Has Worked Out During Twenty-four Weeks of Its Application.

It never has been the policy of the International Typographical Union to follow. In all advance movements and achievements the printers have been in the lead. The progressiveness of the organization was clearly demonstrated in the establishment of the Union Printers Home at Colorado Springs, Colo. When the institution was opened in 1892, the more conservative trade unionists viewed the project with doubt as to its practicability. After sixteen years the Home stands today the only one of its kind in the world, a grand monument to a great organization, its mission established and its work constantly broadening. Recognizing that many aged and incapacitated members were unable, because of family ties, to avail themselves of the comforts of the Home, the International Union decided on another advanced step, and established the present old age pension fund. This movement originated at the convention of 1905, which adopted a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of three to report to the next session a plan for "a system of relief for aged and sick members." The eight-hour strike, begun on January 1, 1906, so occupied the attention of the organization that President Lynch delayed the appointment of the committee until after the 1906 convention, which decided the time then ripe for the further consideration of this subject. At the 1907 convention the committee appointed by President Lynch reported, and its recommendations, which are embodied in the present laws, were adopted. The proposed plan was submitted to a referendum vote of the membership in October, 1907, and was adopted by a vote of 17,177 for, to 9,194 against, with a provision that the pension assessment should not become effective until the eight-hour assessment then being collected was discontinued. In February, 1908, the executive council ordered that the eight-hour assessment be discontinued with that month, and directed the collection of the pension assessment, beginning with March, 1908. The assessment being on the percentage plan, the revenue for any month does not reach headquarters until the following month. Thus the International had received the assessment for ten months—March to December, 1908, inclusive—at the close of business January 31, 1909.

It was estimated by the committee preparing the old age pension law that the assessment of one-half of 1 per cent on the total earnings of all members would produce \$168,000 per year, and it was thought that the annual disbursements of pensions to pensioners would aggregate \$104,000. This estimate was thought to be conservative, and the result of ten months' experience with the fund is, therefore, somewhat surprising. The receipts of the fund have been far in excess of the estimate, and the expenditures therefrom considerably less than was anticipated, with this result:

Receipts.

One-half of 1 per cent assessment, March to December, 1908	\$155,670 78
Interest	265 30
Pension returned	8 00
Total	\$155,944 08

Expenditures.

Paid to pensioners	\$38,344 00
Clerical work	987 25
Books and printing	496 85
Expressage	13 75

Total	\$39,841 85
Balance in fund January 31, 1909	\$116,102 23

In the period covered by the above figures per capita tax was received on an average of 44,720

members. Thus the pension assessment has averaged 34 4-5 cents per member per month.

The pension is paid once in every four weeks, the idea being to give each pensioner thirteen checks in twelve months. At the close of business on January 31, 1909, six pension payments had been made, covering the twenty-four weeks ending January 16, 1909. The amount paid to pensioners—\$38,344—is an average of \$1,597 per week. Should this ratio be maintained for fifty-two weeks—one year—the demands on the pension fund would be far less than its revenue. However, the expenditures from the fund will constantly grow, as is evidenced by the continued addition of names to the roll of pensioners. This statement is also borne out by the experience of the English unions that have for years conducted pension funds.

Applications for the pension to the number of 566 had been received and acted upon up to January 31, 1909. Of this number 44 petitions were disapproved, one was withdrawn, and 521 were approved. Death invaded the ranks of the pensioners on 17 occasions, leaving 504 pensioners on the roll on the date named above.

An analysis of the ages of the pension applicants develops the notable fact that the average age of the 566 applicants is 68.5 years. Of the total number 59.3 per cent (336) are between 60 and 70 years; 35.6 per cent (202) are septuagenarians; 4.7 per cent (27) are octogenarians, while one is a nonagenarian. There is one woman on the pension roll—Miss Louise Bryant, of New Haven (Conn.) Union No. 47. She is 62 years of age, and has been a member of the International Union for 32 consecutive years.

Regarding the Assessment.

After collecting the assessment for ten months and paying the pension for twenty-four weeks—almost half a year—there is a healthy balance in the fund. Each day brings new applications for this benefit. The membership will grow older with the passing of each year, and as the number of members reaching the age of 60 increases with the constantly advancing years, and the requirements that go with employment become more onerous a corresponding increment in the list of pensioners must be expected. It is now known that a large number of members who are legally entitled to the pension have not asked therefor. Trade conditions may further change and these men be deprived of employment. With these facts in view let one not reach hasty conclusions. The increasing balance in the fund is not a cause for worry. It is safeguarded in every possible way, and, like the reserve fund of large insurance societies, may prove the salvation of the International Union and the pension plan in the years to come.

IN MIRTHFUL STRAIN.

Lady (on the bank): "My dear sir, how did you come to tumble in?"

Man (in water): "My dear madam, to be frank, I didn't come to tumble in—I came to skate?"

* * *

Mistress: "Mary, I saw you feeding pie to that policeman last night. How did it happen?"

Mary: "Oh, gracious! Did I forget to plug the keyhole again?"

* * *

She: "If your mother and I were out rowing with you and the boat upset, which of us would you rescue?"

He: "Do you swim?"

* * *

"Mrs. Skandell was telling me a story today about that odious Mrs. Gailey," began Mrs. Jigley.

"See here!" interrupted her husband, "I thought you hated gossip."

"Why—er, so I do; but, of course, I can't hate it thoroughly until I know just exactly what it is."